

GUM & SOLBERG START ELKS' DANCING PAVILION

Gum & Solberg started Wednesday the erection of the big dancing pavilion for the Elks' celebration, on the Elks' lot at the corner of Beaver and Aspen. The canvas cover has been shipped and should soon be here. The floor will be of Oregon pine, and the building will measure 65 by 90 feet. The same firm of contractors will

in the near future build a bungalow for E. H. Wheat, of the Flagstaff Lumber Co., and possibly a new round house at their plant southeast of town. Alterations of the office will take some time.

If things keep up Pete will have a mighty hard time signing the contract for that fishing trip he has been planning.

BURLESON IS SLIPPING FROM UNDER THE WIRES

What does Postmaster Burleson mean by announcing on Thursday that he had turned the actual operation of the telegraph and telephone companies back to their owners and announcing on Friday that his order had been misconstrued and that the government still controls the lines?

Was it Mr. Burleson's idea to "pass the buck" to the private owners of the telegraph and telephone companies on the eve of what threatens to be a strike on the telegraph lines?

It begins to look as if, in order to play safe and avoid the responsibility of having a strike of government employees on his hands, Mr. Burleson simply turns "the operation of the telegraph lines over to the owners, leaving them to handle the threatened strike as best they can. Having created a bad condition, Mr. Burleson proposes to stand from under.

Reports from Washington Thursday indicated clearly a "return of the lines to the private owners," for Mr. Burleson said:

"The president having recommended the return of the wire systems and the control of the owning companies, etc., etc., I feel it my duty to now return the actual control of operations to the companies."

The reason given is the president's recommendation for a return of the wire systems, "and the control of the owning companies," while Mr. Burleson said in his circular: "I feel it my duty to return the actual control of operations to the companies."

The whole country now reads in the Washington dispatches that Mr. Burleson did not surrender control of the wire lines, but only the "operations" of the lines. Therefore today the government controls the companies and the lines, but has nothing to do with the operation—a curious and anomalous situation.

The government has lost a million dollars in the operation of the telephone and telegraph companies in less than one year. What is worse, the service has deteriorated and many quarrels with labor have been encountered. The government's experience has been unsatisfactory to all concerned and the public is anxious for a return to private operation and ownership. Moreover, the public is not pleased at the prospect of the Burleson rates continuing until Congress repeals the act turning the wire lines over to the government.

The situation is somewhat complicated and may give rise to serious trouble, if not litigation, unless Congress acts promptly and removes the government from all responsibility by repealing the act of July 18, 1918.

TO REORGANIZE NATIONAL GUARD ON FIRM BASIS

When the new National Guard is organized, according to reports from Washington, it is to be a real National Guard and not purely a state militia as in the past, a plan which nearly all military men approve.

In the past it has been the practice for each state to try to keep up a few companies of each arm of the service—infantry, cavalry, field artillery, heavy artillery, and other divisions.

Hereafter, it is reported, each state will be called upon to furnish her proportion of the types of service for which her sons have shown the greatest adaptability in the great war.

A much larger share of equipment is to be furnished by the government than in former years, in fact, enough equipment for the ordinary strength of the organizations will probably be furnished, which material and equipment will include horses and artillery.

Arizona's Share
Although no official announcement has been made from Washington in the matter, it is understood that Arizona's share in the new National Guard, for the present at least, will be three troops of cavalry of 65 men each, and one battery of field artillery, in number about 100 men.

The reason for this is the fact that Arizona men proved to be the finest artillerymen in France with the A. E. F. From the beginning they fought like veterans, with an accuracy unparalleled in their shooting. It just seemed to come natural to them to shoot and shoot straight.

As to cavalry, Arizona has the finest material for cavalry in the world; numerous veterans of that same artillery, thousands of cowmen and range riders—some cavalry material. The Phoenix Republican.

TWO WILCOX GIRLS HELD BY LOS ANGELES POLICE

LOS ANGELES, June 16.—Drawn to this city, they said, by the prospects of securing work from some moving picture producer, Miss Gladys Calfee and Miss Anna Ketchersid, both of Wilcox, Arizona, were taken into custody at a railroad station here and placed in juvenile hall today.

Miss Calfee, who is 16 years old, according to her step-father, E. H. Bathews, secured clothes valued at several hundred dollars by charging them to his account at Wilcox stores, and then ran away. Upon arriving here, Miss Calfee wrote to Miss Anna Ketchersid and urged her to come here, it is said. It was through this letter that Wilcox officers traced the young women. The girls will be held until the arrival of Wilcox officers.

REFERENDUM FAILS ON LAND-LEASING LAW

All laws enacted by the last legislature, except those against which the referendum has been invoked, become effective June 12. Last Friday afternoon no referendum petition had been completed, though it was stated that there was no doubt that the full petition would be filed against House Bill 60, the measure amending the land code.

It is by no means certain that a petition was necessary to prevent the operation of that act, and it is equally uncertain whether a petition will prevent its operation. All this is something for the courts to decide.

House Bill 60 is an emergency measure and as such it would not ordinarily be subject to attack by referendum. But it was one of the measures which Governor Campbell, after the adjournment of the session, sent to the secretary of state without recommendation. Those invoking the referendum believe that the act is therefore not valid, but they are taking a precaution. On the other hand, the friends of the act believe that it became effective the moment it was placed in the hands of the secretary of state, and that its status can not be affected by a referendum.

Another petition is in circulation against House Bill 26, now popularly known as the "bootleggers' relief bill," relating to the preliminary examination before justices of the peace of all persons charged with violating the prohibition law.

Representative Charles T. Francis, of Cochise County, arrived in Phoenix last Friday and immediately got busy with inquiries concerning the filing of petitions and it is supposed that he was especially interested against the law relating to the automobile license tax which provides that one may not be granted a license until he has paid the state and county tax on his car.

CROAFF MAKES WARM TALK TO LABOR MEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

lived by the labor of their hands, and those who lived from the labor of others, and that 99 per cent must of necessity remain in class No. 1. Mr. Croaff said these were false divisions of the race, not created by labor, and that they should be corrected. A little later the speaker was emphatic in his desire that the workingman should awaken to a class consciousness; that they were not alive to their class interest. He said labor was on the bottom rung of the ladder, taking such crumbs as were left over.

Mr. Croaff stated that the rich man, the man at the top, would praise and glory in the good points of his horse he rode, but never a word would he say in recognition of the good points of the men on whose backs he rode—the laboring men. And, further, that a people who allowed it deserved no consideration. He told the listeners that this condition would continue until they woke up and threw them (those in class No. 2) off, and seized what was their own and obtain not only more but all of what they produced.

American labor, said the speaker, had not risen to its duty in defense of those languishing in jail who had fought the fight the rest did not have the nerve to attempt. His plea, of course, was for Mooney. It also appeared to the speaker that if matters continued in their present trend, with no change, Chief Justice White, Samuel Gompers and Woodrow Wilson would be called the three pillars supporting the edifice of wage slavery.

As an argument for joining the Federal Local, it was pointed out that the working class could fix the price of the commodity it had to sell—labor—but that the wage question was not the only one. The workingman should go into the political fight. President Croaff stated that in Winslow he was given to know that a state labor ticket would be in the field. Then, it was said, "we won't have to beg for what we want, but can take it as a matter of right."

Mr. Sefton, again addressing the assemblage, grew extremely earnest in pleading the case of labor. He said he had a boy growing up who he hoped would always be called as big a — agitator by the boss as he himself had always been. The speaker, who said he had not been here long, stated that it appeared to be all but a one-man town, and that he had noticed the lumber men were getting from 10 to 15 minutes a day stolen from them when the whistles at the mills blew.

The same speaker stated that if you have the power to take anything, you have the power to hold it, whether it is legal or not; but said that the laboring man was always law-abiding, and that if they had the political power they could legalize the taking. He said the incompetents were the bosses and were making the laws. He told some of his own experiences—how "three big burly bulls" kicked him into a box car and sent him out of town, on one occasion.

To illustrate some point in his discourse he told of an old "trading mare" he used to own, that he traded off nine times and every time "got boot and every time she came back to him. She balked."

The speeches aroused slight applause and the appeal for members at the close of the talks was answered by only a few. It was understood that further efforts would be made during the week for members.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Fine clothes do not make the woman, but they sometimes break the husband.

Sound money is what the organ grinder gets for moving on to the next block.

The man who is too poor to lend his friends money will never have many enemies.

Age sometimes brings wisdom teeth, according to the price we can afford to pay the dentist.

The man who goes around wishing he had never been born is not the only one who regrets it.

Legal Records

Satisfaction of Mortgage: The Bank of Winslow to R. C. Creswell.

Warranty Deed: Henry Heller and wife to E. Whitton.

Agreement: David Babbitt and Chas. Prochnow.

Crop Mortgage: R. W. Watson to The Citizen's Bank.

Affidavit Concerning Mining Location: Keith Brothers.

Chattel Mortgage: Harrison and Walter Scott to The Citizen's Bank.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 1, Chas. J. Bullock.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 2, Chas. J. Bullock.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 3, Chas. J. Bullock.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 4, Chas. J. Bullock.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 5, Chas. J. Bullock.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 6, Chas. J. Bullock.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 7, Chas. J. Bullock.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 8, Chas. J. Bullock.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 9, Chas. J. Bullock.

Notice of Location: Black Canyon No. 10, Chas. J. Bullock.

Realty Mortgage: Santiago J. Nuñez and wife to Pete Somoza.

Assignment of Mortgage: W. S. Borum to Babbitt Bros. Trading Co.

Satisfaction of Mortgage: Bank of Arizona to Arthur D. Nichols.

Satisfaction of Mortgage: Bank of Arizona to Arthur D. Nichols.

Satisfaction of Mortgage: Bank of Arizona to R. W. Willard.

Chattel Mortgage: W. K. Brown to The Bank of Arizona.

Deed: David W. Scott, et al., to William Jones.

Honorable Discharge: United States Army to Arthur M. Riordan.

Conditional Sale: J. McWilliams to Sherer-Gillett Co.

Conditional Sale: J. J. Waldhaus to S. F. Bowser and Co.

Chattel Mortgage: Hilario Navarro to S. Mead.

HOW HE KILLED A DUTCHMAN

A beautiful French girl visiting in one of the hospitals was passing here and there among the wounded, and noticed a young American boy who seemed to be severely hurt. Walking over to him, she asked how he was wounded.

Soldier: "In a hand combat with a German."

Girl: "And did you kill him?"

Soldier: "Yes."

Girl: "With what?"

Soldier: "With this," holding out his arm, with clenched fist, which the girl smothered with kisses for his valor.

After the girl had left, one of his comrades close by raised up and said: "You fool, why didn't you tell her you bit him to death?"

The best liars make the greatest pretensions to truth.

MANY AMERICANS ARE KILLED BY YAQUIS

At least two Americans and thirty Mexicans have been killed by Yaquis and bandits in the La Colorado district of Sonora, Mexico, during the past two weeks, according to the statement of nine American mining men who have arrived at Nogales from that neighborhood. The party of Americans, whose homes are in Arizona, Colorado and California, have sent the following statement to the state department at Washington, with copies to Senators C. S. Thomas of Colorado, Hiram Johnson of California, and Marcus Smith and Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona.

"Why should Yaqui Indians be given safe harbor in the United States schools for their children and then be allowed to bring back ammunition to Mexico from the United States and kill and pillage American citizens? It is current talk that ammunition is sold direct to Yaqui Indians coming and going from Arizona; also that the Papago Indians in the neighborhood of Indians' Oasis, southwest of Tucson, also are furnishing ammunition to Yaquis. Can not some pressure be brought to bear on the Yaquis of Arizona that will have the effect of stopping the murder of Americans in Sonora, Mexico? Are the Yaquis not at war with the United States, the same as Germany, with their killing and pillaging of Americans?"

It is comforting to know that "the other woman" is more often seen on the stage than anywhere else.

Have You Property For Sale?

List it with Lusk.
Do you want to buy?
See Lusk, he may have it.

FARMERS! ATTENTION!! Are your improvements insured against fire?
See me for insurance on your house, barn, implements and by all means your growing grain crop

FRED J. LUSK

Real Estate, Rentals, Loans, Collections
and Insurance
Office, Pollock Building



Take a Load Off Your Mind

Anticipate your coal needs now. Or will you wait until next winter when mines, railroads and delivery service are taxed to the utmost and you may have to plead for coal at top prices, while your family's health is being jeopardized in cold rooms?

Is there any percentage in the gamble? The percentage is all in your favor now at our midsummer prices. And then there is the quality of coal to be considered.

We are adequately supplied now with the very best coal—quality that will be very scarce later. This winter you will pay considerably more for coal of equal heat units and grade.

PHONE US TODAY

Frank Bennett

PHONE 3